RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Easter—The Feast of the Resurrection of Christ—Its Celebration Throughout the World—Its Coincidence with Henthen Pes-

To-day is dedicated to the sacred memory of the resurrection of Carist from the dead. Wherever there are Christians throughout the world, of whatver sect or denomination, this day is devoutly cele-erated amid devotional exercises and rendering of hanks to the Lord of Hosts; for in the resurrection, as taught in the Bible, hes the proof of the divine rigin of the religion of Christ and of the divine charicter of the Saviour.

And when the Sabbath was past Mary Magla-me and Mary, the mother of James, and Salome ad bought sweet spaces, that they might come and anoth him And very early in the morning, the first day of the week, they came unto the sepulchre, at the rising of

week, they came unto the sepuichre, at the rising of the sun.

And they said among themselves, Who shall red us away the stone from the door of the sepuichre?

And when they looked, they saw that the sione was rolled away: for it was very great.

And entering into the sepuichere, they saw a young man sitting on the right side, clothed in a long white garment; and key were afrigated.

And he saith unto them, he not affrighted: ye seek Jesus of Nazareth, which was crucified: he is risenthe is not here; behold the place where they laid him. But go your way, tell his disciples and Peter that he goeth before you into Galliest there shall ye see him as he said onto you.—St. Mark xvi, 1—8.

But Mary stood without at the sepuichre weeping: and as she wept, she stooped down, and looked into the sepuichre.

the sepulchre,
And seeth two angels in white sitting, the one at
the head and the other at the feet, where the body
of Jesus had lain.
And they say unto her, Woman, why weepest
thou? She saith unto them, Because they have taken
away my Lord, and I know not where they have
laid him.

vas Jeus.
Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou?
Jesus saith unto her, Woman, why weepest thou?
Sits, supposing him to be the ardener, saith unto him, sir, if thou have borned im hence, tell me where thou hast laid him, and I till take him away.
Jesus saith unto her, Mary. She turned herself, nd saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, faster.

Master.

Jesus saith unto her, Touch me not; for I am not yet ascended to my Father; but go to my breihren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father; and your Father; and to my God, and sour God.

Mary Magdatene came and told the disciples that she had seen the Lord, and that he had spoken these things unto her."—St. John xx., 11-18.

The Christian Church, from its earliest times, stabilished this as one of the principal holidays, of like importance and sanctity with the feast of the nativity of Christ, or Christmas; and Catholics, Pfostants and Greek Christians alike celebrate the east of the Resurrection and commemorate the ising of Christ with all the impressive solemnity pre-cribed by the ritual of each denomination. Before be eleventh century the feast continued for a period eight days, but at that time it was limited by he Church to three. In the second century a violent ontroversy was waged as to the time when Easter ras to be celebrated, the Christians of Minor Asia nsisting on fixing it on the same day with the Jewish feast of Passover, on the 14th day of the month of Nisan, after the vernal equinox, whether it be a inday or not. But the Roman Church would not sunday or not. But the Jewish festival, and ordered Easter to be celebrated on the Sunday after the vermal full moon, and the feast of the crucifxion and death of Christ on the Friday previous. The Nicene Council in the year 225 A. D. confirmed this arrangement, which has remained in 10roe ever since, and the Christians of Assa Minor who still adhered to the duniand Easter were described beautic material.

Suaday, then on the Studay following, and it can never come before the 22d of March nor after the 14th of April.

The word "Easter" is unfouldedly of German, or rather Saxon, origin. It was believed to refer to the first, to 0st, to the rising of the sun, to the resurrection of the sun of day from the death of night. But it is now metty generally admitted by exymplogists into the source and derived from the name of the old Saxon Goddess Ostara, or Eastre, the goddess of the beaming morn of the rising light, of spring, of the joyled reastable of nature from long winter's steep. The hearthen festival of the coldess tostara, or Eastre, was in the spring, when the sun again sheds forth his bright rays, warming the budding germs into like. The Charch has always profited from the heatned superstations of the reopic analong whom it spread, and the feast of the copic analong whom it spread, and the feast of the recurrection of Carlet being, in point of time, among the people unbodding the central and northern positions of the European Continent, atmost concurrent with the years heather festival in honor of ine toodesse testara, or Eastre, it was but natural that the name was transferred to the Carletian evenuous, and henceforth among the German and axon Christians it was also known as the reast of astre or Ostara, and the festival forces in the forces of astre or Ostara, and the festival of Ostara and in the German and

tices, d.e.
The use of Easter eggs may also be traced back to ecustoms of the heatness Saxons. Though the we among the ecremonies of their passover also we an egg roasted in asies, commemorative of the struction of the Tempie of Solonon, yet the gift of corated eggs was pransferred to the Christian ister in almost its present form from the feast of Goddess Ostara, at which eggs, decorated as the opple of the day knew how, were offered up to the opple of the day knew how, were offered up to the scopic of the day knew how, were offered up to the coidless, domated to the priests and distributed among friends and reintives. This custom has reached into our times and has been greatly refined in some parts of Europe it is a great sport for the hildren. Colored eggs are hid in the business and the traces around the houses and along the eiges of the control. Colored eggs are not in the business and the grass around the houses and along the edges of the road, and the young ones sent out to hunt them. Perhaps the greatest extent the presenting of Easter eggs has reached is in St. Petersburg, Russia, where eggs has reached is in St. Petersburg, Russia, where statisticlans claim that over rive influous are yearly distributed as Easter griss by the people among themselves. The imperial glass and porcelain factories are almost exclusively employed during Lent in the manufacture of artificial eggs of glass and porcelain of all colors, nichly ornamented with flowers, arabesques and names, which, filled with costly presents, are distributed by the Emperor and the Empress on Easter Sunday to their courtiers and favorites. The Russians, as Greek Christians, keep the day with rigid solemnity. When two meet they kiss each other, and one exclaims, Surrect (He is rison), and the other answers, Fore Surrect (He is trion), and the other answers, Fore Surrect (He is trion) rison). In Paris fashion has taken hold of the Easter egg. [as of everything else, and they are prepared of every possible material, from paper, silk, velvet, glass, from the common egg to one of monster dimensions, requiring the power of a strong man to carry.

In this country the day is religiously and socially solemnized as a day of Joy and deligar. In all the churches there will be appropriate services, the most imposing, as usual, in those devoted to worship according to the rite of the Roman Catholic Church. Next to them in impressiveness will be the services in the Episcopalina churches, among which the ritualistic ceremonial at Si. Alban's will probably be the most interesting as coming halfway between the Catholic and Episcopalina ritual. In all the other churches the resurrection of the Redeemer will be commemorated with that solemn simplicity which Protestantism has introduced into divine worship, And in all these the serious on the importance and historic value of the day in the development an ad, and the young onessent out to hunt to

The services which by the Rubric of the Catholic Church are appropriated to the Saturday of Holy Week were performed yesterday in the Catholic churches throughout the city with all possible com-pleteness. The ceremonies consisted of the blessing pleteness. The ceremonies consisted of the blessing of a new fire to lituminate the altars which have again been clothed with the usual drapings and ornaments; lighting the triple candle, which is emblematic of the light of Christ, and signifies that the faith of the Blessed Trinity proceeds from the light communicated to us by Christ risen from the dead; blessing of the paschal candle by the dead. Diessing of the paschal candle by the dead. Diessing of the paschal candle by the dead. Five grains of blessed linenes are fixed in the candle to denote the spices that embained Him in the sepulchre. The lighting of the candle represents Christ rising again to life, and the other candles are lighted afterwards to signify that the resurrection of the Head will be followed by that of the members. The water for the baptismal font and the Easter water are blessed with ceremonics full of mystery. The officiating priest divides the water in the form of a cross to teach that it confers grace by the merits of Christ crucified. He then touches the water with his hand, praying at the same time that it may be free from impressions of evil spirits. He signs it three times with the sign of the cross, to bless it in the name of the Holy Trinity. He then separates it with his hand, and easts some out towards the four quarters of the globe to signify that the grace of baptism flows all over the earth; he breathes upon it three times in the form of a cross, praying God to belies it with the unusion of His Holy Spirit; he prunges the paschal candle into it three times, praying that the Holy Ghiad may descend upon it as lied at the baptism of Christ in the Jordan, and in the water to be used for baptism he mixes holy oil and chrism to signify that baptism consercates us to God and gives strength to wreste with the enemies of the soul. Twelve lessons from the Old Testament, called prophecies, are recited, and after each lesson a solemn prayer is repeated. The prophecies and prayers are unlended as metructions to the catechainess on the of a new fire to illuminate the altars which have

day. At the gospel incense is used to represent the perfumes carried by the women to our Saviour's tomb, but no lights are carried, as at other times, and the creed is omitted, to signify that the Apostics did not yet believe that Christ had risen. The paschal candle is placed at the gospel side of the aitar, and there remains until the mass on the feast of the ascension. Preparations for the Easter Sunday Festival

In all the churches preparations have been made bestting the occasion, and no pains or expense have been spared to make the celebration of the great testival of Christendom in 1869 equal, if not sugreat festival of Christendom in 1859 equal, if not su-perior, to any of years past. In all the Catholic and in many of the Episcopal churches decorations of costly ornaments and the most beautiful productions of the foral kingdom have been used to add beauty and brilliancy to the church edifices and the altars. Most exquisite music will also be employed to add its charms, and everything will be done to render the commemoration of the triumph of Christianity grandly magnificent and magnificently grand. The programmes prepared in magnificently grand. The programmes prepared in several churches are as follows:—

St. Stephen's ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.
At this establishment, which for years past has
stood pre-eminently forward in the display of music,
Berge's Paschal Mass, with orchestral accompaniment, will be given at half-past ten A. M. For the offertory Gounod's Ave Maria, with violin obliment, will be given at half-past ten A. M. For the offeriory Gounod's Ave Maria, with violin obligato and accompaniment, by Theodore Thomas, has been selected. In the afternoon grand musical vespers will be given, with Lambiliotie's oratorio of "The Resurrect on," Berge's Magnificat No. 3, Berge's Regima Catt, for eight voices, and Tantam Ergo, for soprano solo and chorus of five voices. At the mass a novel and beautiful musical effect will be intraduced in the Karie, being an accompaniment only of bests and tympani. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. Theodore Thomas, and the musica as a whole under the supervision of Professor Berge, who will preside at the organ. The principal vocal parts will be by Mesdames De Lussan and Berge, soprant; Maoame Anschutz and Miss Smith, contraill; Siznor Tamaro, and Herr Huck, tenori, and Siznor Colletti and Herr Fieck, bassi, with a chorus of lorty voices.

At St. PATRICK'S CATHEBIAL, at half-past ten O'clock, Pontifical high mass will be performed. The choir, under the direction of Professor Gustav Schmitz, will sing Mozart's Twelfth Mass. For the offertory a beautiful selection will be given, with French horn accompaniment, by by Mr. H. Schmitz. The principal vocal parts will be filled by Mesdames Chome and Groz as soprant, Mme. Wener site, Mr. H. Schmitz tenor, and A. Sohst basso, with a chorus of some sixty voices.

AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH
MOZART'S imperial mass will be sung, under the direction of Professor Feeher. Regima Cell, atranged for the occasion, will be given with full choral accompaniment. The vocal quartet will comprise Mme. Easton, sopranto, Miss Antonia Henne, alto, and Messrs. Reichardt and Stand, respectively tenor and basso.

Dasso.

At Other Roman Catholic Churches.

At St. Francis Navier's and St. Ann's churches Beethoven's Mass in C will be given. At the Church of St. Anthony of Padua Mozart's Tweith Mass will be sung in the morning, and in the evening Cerutti's Juli musical vespers. At the Church of the Holy Innocents, under Professor Chris. Berge, Lamberti's Grand Mass in C for grand chorus will be sung. At St. Columba's Mercadante's mass will be sung. At St. Columba's Mercadante's mass will be sung, and at St. James', St. Mary's, St. Thoresa's, St. Michael's, and, in lact, at all the Otthonic churches, the musical services will be of the highest order.

At TRINTY CHURCH

and, in fact, at all the Oatholic couroches, the musical services will be of the highest order.

AT TRINTY CHURCH
the following programme will be carried out:—
Morning—Proper anthem, Paalter, Psalms 2, 57, 111;
The Deam, Boyce in C; Jubilate, Merbecke; anthem, "Now upon the First Day?" Kyrie (Monk, hymn 69; Ohertory, "Endless Alleiui;" Sanctus, "Glora in Excelsia," recessional, "At the Lamb's High Feast."
Evening—Psalter, Psalms 113, 114, 118; Cantate, Benetic; anthem, "As Morning;" hymn, "Hallelujah," Handel; recessional, "The Strain Upraise."

AT ST. PAUL'S.

Carols by the children at half-past nine. Morning service at half-past ten. Processional—"Christ the Lord is Risen To-day." German Choral. Proper Psalms, chanted—Te Deam Landarms and Jubilate Deo, and Nicene Creed, Iestival service, composed for St. Paul's chapel by the organist, J. H. Cornell. Offertory—"Christ is Risen from the Dead," Dr. Elvey. Evening, proper Psalms, chanted—Cuntate Domino and Benetic, animal mea—set in service form by the organist; anthem, "Halleiniah," from Handel's "Messiah;" hymn, "Jesus Corist is Risen Today," by W. T. Besi, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

ST. ALBANS.

Matins at a quarter to ton A. M., being plain

day," by W. T. Best, organist of St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

St. ALBANS.

Matins at a quarter to ten A. M., being plain chant service for men only. Mass at half past ten. commencing with the processional "Jesus Christ Risen Fo-Day," Anthem—"Christ our Passover." Mozart's Evirte. Sequence. Sixty-ninth Hymn. Merbecke's Creed. Offertory Anthem—"Christ Being Raised." Mozart's "Sunctus, Mozart's Benedictus, Mozart's Angus Del, Mozart's Glovia in Excelsis. Solenn vespers at four P. M. and evening prayers at half past seven.

THE OTHER CHURCHES.

At Grace church, Carist church, St. George's, Charch of the Atonement, St. Anne's, St. John's, St. Linke's and others, extensive preparations have been made.

Since our last report we have received accounts of over 3,000 accessions or hopeful conversions to various denominational societies. Of these about 4,700 are among the Methodists, 1,700 among the Baptists, 550 among the United Brethren, 557 among the Congregationalists, 395 among the Presbyterians, and 350 among the Lutheraps. 300 among the Lutherans.

has received eighty additions to its communion within the last ten mouths. The late communion season was one of unusual interest. The great body Newell, the pastor, called the names of fifty persons who had been received by the session of the church.

who had been received by the session of the church. In this church, as in Spring street, there is a large body of intelligent and active co-workers with the pastor.

Exsensive revivals are noted in several Old School Presbyterian churches. The church at Lewisburg, Pa., received ninety persons to its membership on the 7th, between twenty and thirty of these heads of families. Also at Bethesda, in the same State, forty-three were received, thirty-six of them on examination. At the same time in the old church of East Hampton, L. I., seventy were received on profession of their faith, thirty-six of who in were baptised.

There is considerable religious interest in Hamilton College. The increase of zeal among the plaus students is quite marked, and there have been a few conversions.

Students is quite harden, and the conversions.

A precious work of grace has been in progress for some time in the Presbyterian church, at Sait Point, N. Y. Rev. S. Nye Huichinson, assisted by Rev. H. Smith, of South Ameria, preached the Gospel in

A precious work of grace has been in progress for some time in the Presoyterian church, at Sait Point, N. Y. Rev. S. Nye Huchmson, assisted by Rev. H. Smith, of South Amenia, preached the Gospel in simplicity and power.

The revival in East Abington, Mass, is affecting a class not generally reached. At one of the recent evening meetings an old man testified that he had read and studied ail of Paine's works, but since his conversion he has committed them to the flames and thus obtained more light from thom than he ever did before.

The Congregational church in East Cleveland received twenty-seven persons to membership March f. fitteen on profession. There is still pleasing evidence of the presence of the doly Spirit.

In Meridon, N. il., the Explisits received 40 new converts at the last communion. Revivals are also reported in Templeton, Mass., and Decby. Conn. The Free Congregational church, Providence, R. I., received 35 members last communion, and \$2 converts leave just been received by the Congregational church of Ledyard. Conn. ranging in age from a child of ten to the age of eighty-nine. The Explisits havepreed at a new members in Bingham ton, N. Y., quite a number in the First church in Troy and 60 in the Englisy-thind street church, New York. In Strassurg, Pa., the Methodists have received 25 no members was gathesed and organized March 9. A similar work resulted in the reorganization of the church in Standstone. In Sandwich, Hi, thirty-nine converts grown and the presented in the reorganization of the church in Standstone. In Sandwich, Hi, thirty-nine converts grown and the presented in the reorganization of the church in Standstone. In Sandwich, Hi, thirty-nine converts grown and the presented in the reorganization of the church in Standstone. In Sandwich, Hi, thirty-nine converts grown and the propriety of using the British Gentonic to the received in the reorganization of the church in Standstone. In Sandwich, Hi, thirty-nine converts the second of the standstone of the sandwich and the propriety of

promise that he will be with them always, even unto the end of one world. But one may search in vain for any torine instructions to missionaries to take gruboats with them and to insist that the commanders thereof shall fire a broadside or two into every town whose meabinates despitefully use them. On the contrary, those was go to preach the gospet to the heathen are expressly directed to pursue an exactly opposite course to this. They are told to take their lives in their hands and to count that if they lose their lives it is their great gain. They who are persecuted for rightcourses' sake are blessed, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven; and if a missionary goes to China resolved not to submit to persecution, but to do his work safely under the guns of a man-of-war, with the understanding that these guns will not only protect him, but avenge any insult or injury offered him, he can scarcely lay caim to the blessing promised to those who resist not evil, but who, when another also. "He that finded him life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life for hy sake shall find it," said the Saviour, and if the missionaries to China are not content with this promise is it uncharitable to suppose that they are like suster Mary Scholastica Joseph, of the convent at Huil, and have mistaken this voice, and the committee the blunder of speaking of the missionaries as one might speak of the drummers for New York dry goods houses, who have lately been persecuted in some of the Western villages. "Shall not the venders of Cottons?" asked the bishop, with righteous indignation. But then as he was reminded by a worldly-minded peer, there may be a question as to the right of Great Britain to compel another country to receive either Bibles or cottons; and should not the Chinese be left to decide for themselves whether they will take the cottons and

question as to the right of Great Britain to compet another country to receive either Bibles or cottons; and should not the Chinese be left to deckle for themselves whether they will take the cottons and reject the Bibles, or must the two be taken together like a blue pill and a Seidlitz powder? A country may be whing to about manufactures but not mis-sionaries, and in that case must Great Britain missionaries, and in that case must Great Britain missionaries, the table between and amploy minubals.

Foreign Affairs) informed the lords that in future China is to be treated as a country having a ressonable government. Instructions have been sent to the British Consuis and officers there to behave them selves as they would do in any other civinzed country with which Great Britain is at peace. They are no longer to send armed expeditions hither and thither to redress real or fancied injuries, and they are to inform the missionaries that if they deare to continue their holy work they must do so at their own risk. They may win for themselves the crown of marcyrdom, if they will, and the British fleet shall in nowise interfere to roo them of that exceeding great reward. "The missionaries," said the Earl, "have required to be protected against themselves. The whole population of China is most adverse to missionaries, and our naval force is constantly being called upon, not to enforce treaty rights, but to protect a few rash men who would not foresee the consequences of their own conduct." But now they were to be suffered to take care of themselves, and had been officially warned that "the government could no longer protect them at the risk of committing acts of war." So propagating the gospe by gunboans in China is to cease, and the Celestials, if converted at all, are not to have Christianity crowded down their throats. As converts wow in this fashion can scarcely be counted for much no one but the missionaries themselves will be likely to complain, and even they, upon reflection, may be pleased to know that they may now become martyrs whenever they pietase without thereby causing a town to be bombarded and a hundred or two heathen sous sent to perdiction by the explosion of Christian shelts.

Resurrection and Other Scripture Days. To the Editor of the Herald:-

If there is any one day in the Christian calendar more worthy of celebration than another it is the day of the resurrection. Other days have their ap-propriate observances, but the day of the resurrec-tion above all others should have that triumphant

It admits of music of the most grand and impos ing character, and challenges the orator to his high-est pitch of enthusiam. And why? simply because ing character, and challenges the orator to his highest pitch of enthusiam. And why simply because it is the index day of man's bilasful immortality if he will be but true to his God and He who died and rose again for our salvation. God never altered the observance of the Sabbath from the beginning, its observance was to hold for all generations, and to the human race alies. It was appointed for our first parents, for the Jewish nation and for the Carastian world at large, and never should the "Lord's Day" have been observed in Hen of the original (and still continuing by the Bible) Sabbath. The Lord's Day is a distinct day of itself; but the resurrection day is the great triumphal day of the Holy Scriptures, and should be a universal Christian holy day throughout the entire world and celebrated with all the social appliances that the Word of God as the guide can give it. There is another point in connection with this subject which it would be well to refer to before crosing this article, and it is the measuring of the day. Christians at large are not counting the days aright as regards the beginning and the ending of each day, they in common with the world measure the day from midnight to undinght. It is not according to the Scriptures of God, and the Jews (with the exception of comparatively a few Christians) are the only persons who measure it aright, for the Scripture invarianty counts the day from the evening to the morning; that is, from the time darkness sets in through the day until darkness sets in again; and the whole Christian world, with these few exceptions, should hasten to correct themselves, for a strict observance of the Scripture guidance in this age of intellectual, instead of Blue Christianity. But coming back to the resurrectual day, does it not surpass in it touch of the human day, does it not surpass in its touch of the human portance in this age of intellectual, instead of Bible Chidistamity. But coming back to the resurrection day, does it not surpass in its touch of the human heart and understanding even the birthday of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? It most certainly does, and its cleans upon all Christians is pre-eminently suprese, and its celebration in connection with Christ a secension and promises of the Eternal should give this particular day such a character that its observance will surpass all days of any other greatly celebrated days as far as its significance surpasses them.

We have great natural celebration days; but this has to do with the Eternal, and, with the Eternal, the perfection of happiness in heaven, forever with God and His only begotten and dearly beloved Son

Baptist churches have been lately organized at the

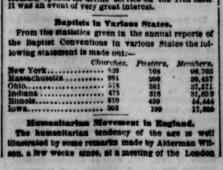
Pive Episcopal churches have been lately formed in this State. Christ Church, Bufaio, was organized as a result of the division of St. John's parish in that city. In Williamsburg, Spring Vailey, East Aurora and Tonawanda, Episcopal parishes have been lately organized.

Organized.

REFORMED.

The Reformed church of Trynnart was lately formed, by a committee of the Classis of Holland, in a newly settled region between the churches of Overyses and Granschap, in Michigan. Twenty-two members were received into full communion, and from this number two elders and one deacon were chosen.

St. Patrick's cathedral, in Rochester, N. Y., was formally opened for dwine service on the 17th inst. It was an event of very great interest.



Board of Aldermen. He said the the believed Holloway jail was the best in the whole kingdom. The prisoners had good beels and, good books; they were allowed pens, ink and paper; they had the occasional inxury of a bath; and if they wanted anything they had only to ring a bell and an officer in uniform waited upon them. The comforts and indulgences were such, indeed, that among London thieves the jail was usually called Tufficell Park. The other day two of them meeting by change on findage little, one said to the other:—"I say, Tom, how fat and well you look?" "Yes," was the reply, "I have been speeding three months at my country house in Tufficell Park, and it does me a world of good.

The "Clamear de Haro." The London Globe states that an unusual occur-rence recently took place at the Scotch Presbyterian church, Midvale road, Jersey, in connection with the induction of the Rev. J. J. Murr, the newly appointed induction of the Rev. J. J. Mur, the newly appointed minister of the church. A dispute had occurred, and an attempt was made to prevent the service taking place. A padiock was placed upon the gate, but this was removed. The church was filled witness the ceremony. A sermon by the Rev. R. Taylor, of Camberwell, was followed by the induction charge, which was given by the Rev. G. Carliste, moderator of the London Presbytery. At this stage of the proceedings one of the trustees proceeded to the asile, and knelt down and raised the Camber de Harro, which consists of the utterance of the following sentence:—"Harro, Harro, à mon attle, mon prince! On me fatt tor!" This exclamation dates back nearly 1,000 years, to the time of haro, a Norman leader who invaded France and took possession of Normaniy and the Channel Isles. It is employed in cases of eneroschment or invasion of property, and the agreessor is pound, under severe penalties, immediately to desist. It is probable that the proceedings will give rise to an action in the Royal Court.—Globe.

Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Pope's Ordination.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination is to be celebrated on the 14th of April with much to be celebrated on the 14th of April with much solemnity. In every direction subscriptions have been organized to offer his Holiness suitable presents on the o-casion. Without speaking of others, his Holiness is to receive from the Commission of Hospitals at Rome a missal stand, surmounted with a statuette of the Immacalate Conception, crowned with diamonds and pearls, the value of the whole being 50,000f.

Catholic Diocese of Portland-Religious Re

ception.

The Tublet of the 27th says:—In the b The Problet of the 27th says:—In the beautiful Chapel of Our Lady of Mercy, Manchester, N. H., the interesting ceremony of reception took place. On Friday evening, March 12, the Right Rev. Bishop Bacon gave the Habit of the Order of Mercy and White Veil to Miss Annie Winters; in religion, Sister Mary Baptista; Miss Margaret isabel O'Mailey, Sister Mary Stanislans; Miss Bertha McDonnell, Sister Mary Genevieve; Miss Margaret Hynes, Sister Mary Raymond; Miss Margaret O'Donone, Sister Mary F. Borgia; Miss Bridget Mullen, Sister M. Margaret, The right reverend pictate preached an eloquent and appropriate sermon on the occasion.

Religious Notes.
The Evangelist states that letters have been re The Econgelist states that letters have been received from Rev. W. E. Knox, D. D., announcing
his safe arrival in Paris, in much improved health.
He is probably now in Rome, in time for the imposing Easter pageant.

A church member of a Western city was recently
asked to subscribe for a chandeller for a church.

"Now," said he, "what's the use of a chandeller After you get it you can't get any one to play on it.

After you get it you can't get any one to play on it."

Rev. W. J. Groat, pastor at Carbondale, ill., writes as follows:—"I received a note from General John A. Logan, who is a resident of our town, in which he requested his name to be enrolled as a probationer in the Methodist Episcopai churca at Carbondale, it was done. We shall build a new church in the spring. The wife of General Logan has long been an active and faithful member."

Pus IX. has just raised to the dignity of Cameriere sepreto di Spada e Coppa the Duke d'Acquaviva. This much coveted post is the most distinguished that can be accorded to a laic in the States of the Church. He who is invested with it becomes officer of the pance; is considered as belonging to the Pope's family; his place at all great ceremonies is near the Holy Falser; he becomes by right member of the Homan mobility, and has access to every part of the Vatican and Quirinal.

The Metropolitan Methodist church of Washington has invited the wealthy members of other Methodist curches to unite in organizing its charch. Zion's Herald is surprised at the "unintentional oversignt" which omitted to include the leaning families of

charches to unite in organizang as the Herald is surprised at the "unintentional oversight" which omitted to include the leading families of Asbury and other strong colored societies. The organization of the strong colored societies, and other strong solor of Methodist church extension in this city is progressing favorably. A board of five trusfees has been chosen to hold the

funds.

A Methodist ministers' meeting in this city has discussed the question, "What shall be done for the salvation of the rich?" The question usually has been, "How shall we reach the poor?"

The Evangelist—new school Presbyterian—thinks the recent action of the Pastoral Association in Philadelphia, like similar suggestions coming from its oil school brethren, will only embarrass the question of union.

school brethren, will only embarrass the question of union.

The old Pirst church edifice of Auburn, N. Y., was worshipped in for the last time by its accustomed congregation on the first Sabbath of the present month. The Rev. Mr. Hammond, the successful revivalist in Rochester, has been afflicted with a \$1,000 purse from his admirecs.

The Observer calls for "instant action," alleging as a reason that our Sunday clause in the Excise law and the public school system in this city are in danger. Trading politicians, under the combined pressure of the rum and Roman interest, are about to overturn our Excise and School laws, and deliver this city, bound hand and foog, into the embrace of the liquor dealers and the Romanists.

A RELIGIO-POLITICO VIEW OF THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

"Wented—A Moral Purpose."

[From the Independent, March 25.]

The democratic party (everlying in wait) have now a greater opportunity to regain their lost leadership than they have had at any period since they first best fit.

(From the Albany Evening Journal (republican), March 26.]

The list of nominations for the more important offices in the city of New York was completed yesterday by the selection of Alonzo B. Cornell, of Tompkins county, as Surveyor of the Port, agail deneral E. A. Merritt, of St. Lawrence, as Naval Officer.

Mr. Cornell is the son of ex-Senator Cornel, the well know founder of the Cornell University, and was the republican candidate for Lientenant Governor at the last eldetion. He is a gentleman of courteous address, of marked energy and of unusual business adaptability. He is, withan, a life-long republican; always zealous and always efficient in the advocacy and promotion of the principles and poincy of his party, faithfully and honestly, and will be found to be an effective coworker with Mr. Grinnell in his efforts to purify tae administration of the Gustoms Department of the port of New York. It can only be objected to Mr. Cornell that he has had no practical experience in the particular line of duties belonging to the office. But he has intelligence and integrity—qualities infinitely more important than experience without them.

General Merritt will make an acceptable Naval Officer. The ability which he displayed in the discharge of kindred duties in the field and as Commissary General of the State gives assurance of his fitness for the very important position for which he has been selected. He hash from a portion of the State whose patriotic devotion to the country and to the principles of the republican party entitles it to this honorable recognition. And St. Lawrence county could have no better representative of her complexous particities. He hash room a portion of the State whose patriotic devotion to the country and to the principles of the republican party entitles it to this honorable recognition. And St. Lawrence county could have no better representative of her complexed and integrity for which he has been distinguished elsewhere.

integrity for which he has been distinguished elsewhere.

These selections from the country for offices located in the city of New York will, perhaps, disappoint some of the aspirants in the metropolis. But from the manner in which public trusts are usually administered there the general public will believe that no detriment will result from the rural infusion. A reform in many particulars was greatly needed, and we are confident the experiment will be justified by the results.

A Verran.—Captain Moses Libby, of Scarboro', Maine, born March 27, 1769-died on the 14th Inst., Iscanse only thirteen days of being 100 years old. During his long life he has followed the sea twenty-five years. He brought the ballast—134 tons—for the old ship Constitution from New York; saw Washington in Boston at the time he was there in a secting the government works; saw Robert Fulson go us the Hudson in the first steamboat. He had been festedman and Ascessor of Scarbore' for fifteen or sixteen years; was clerk of the Cumbrished burnpike for forty years. He had three children living, afteen graud children, thirty-two great grand children and two great grand children.

OUR EQUINE PALACES.

Horse Aristocracy and How It Lives and Horse Arlatocracy and How It Lives and Thrives—Prominent Stables of the Metropolis—Their Magnificence and Appliances. For more than fifty years the trotting horses of America have been justly accounted the best in the world. The expicits of the most celebrated among them have never been equalled, and it is safe to assert that some of the "cracks" of our New York stables can to-day out-trot anything in the shape of horseflesh on the face of the earth. The thoroughbreds of England may outfoot our running horses, but her turfmen admit that the superb combinations but her turfmen admit that the superb combinations of "blood" and "bone" which have carried off the first honors of the American trotting course must be considered the nonpareils of the race to which

community is proud of them and iceis interested in their contests and achievements, yet comparatively few of the thousands who read of their wonderful performances have any idea of the amount of care performances have any idea of the amount of care bestowed on their cultivation and training. Their diet, exercise and grooming, the ventilation and temperature of their domiciles, the tone of the light by which they are surrounded, in short, everything connected with the management of these valuable and intelligent animals are a source of constant solicitude to their owners, and weit they repay the care that is bestowed upon them.

As regards cleanliness many of the horse palaces of New York would compare favorably with a majority of its human habitations, and the Board of Health might derive some useful hygenic hints from a visit to the quarters of our aristocratic nags. Hercules would have found his hosder's job a sine-cure had the Augean mews been as free from impu-

cure had the Augean mews been as free from Impurities as the trotting stables of New York.

Believing that an inside view of the surroundings and manner of life of the equine celebrities of Harlem lave and the Bloomingdate road cannot fail to be interesting to every class of readers we among the principal borze palaces of Manhattan The stable of Mr. August Belmont, the eminen

banker, which is perhaps the handsomest in New York, adjoins his house, on the northeast corner of Eighteenth street and Fifth avenue. It is built of brick, ornamented on the front with brown stone brick, ornamented on the front with brown stone coping and is two stories high. The carriage house and stable measure fifty feet by one hundred. It is paved with brick and the sewerage and drainage are of a superior character. A skylight of grained glass diffuses a softened light through the interior. The carriage house contains eleven carriages of various kinds, among which are three four-in-hands. The kinds, among which are three four-in-hands. The woodwork is grained to resemble oak. On the right are harness closets, contaming ten sets of carriage harness and fifteen saddles, with handsome show cases for bits and bridles. A flight of stairs at the left of the carriage house leads to ten apartments for the grooms, all of which are properly ventuated and comfortable. There are two wooden pillars on each side of the carriage house, with shields at the suminits which display the Belmont arms. A bathroom, with hot and cold water, for the use of the grooms is on the second floor. In the stable are fourteen stails and a box stail, seven on a side, in each of which is an iron rack for hay, just above the horse's head, and a galvanized case iron out box below and on the left of the rack. There are no mangers in the stails. The partitions are surmounted by iron latticework, and over the head of each stail is an iron tablet for the name of the horse. None of these have been insorthed as yet. There are fourteen horses at present in the stable, viz.:—Mr. Reimonl's celebrated bay four unhand team, the wheelers seventeen and the leaders sixteen hands high; Mrs. Belmonl's celebrated bay four inhand team, the wheelers seventeen and the leaders sixteen hands high; Mrs. Belmonl's celebrated hay four inhand team, the wheelers seventeen and the leaders sixteen hands high; Mrs. Belmonl's celebrated hay four inhand team, the wheelers seventeen and the leaders sixteen hands high; Mrs. Belmonl's celebrated hay four the first of the many of the first of the three is a zinclined water tank in the yard, sixty feet of hose, a stone manure out, a house for a cow. Gows. Scotch nony, two bay mares, named Rose and Blanche, and two brown mares to drive tandem. There is a zinc lined water tank in the yard, sixty feet of hose, a stone manure pit, a house for a cow, towis, Scotch terriers, &c. The conveniences and comforts of this stable are innumerable, and the equable warmth which is diffused by the hot air and hot water furnaces in the ceniar must be very conductive to the neath of the horses. The whole establishment is a marvet of elegance, cleantiness and comfort.

Mr. A. T. STEWART'S STABLE.

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Ar. T. STEWART'S STABLE.

in A. T. STEWART'S STABLE.

It is of orick, twenty-five feet front, and contains nine stalls, five of which have high fron-barred racks, and all have iron feed boxes. It is thoroughly ventilated and well lighted. Five of

and contains nine stalls, five of which have high iron-barred racks, and all have iron feed boxes. It is thoroughly ventilated and well lighted. Five of the stalls are opposite the entrance and four on the left. There is a small tank for water on the right. The stalls on the left have no racks. A large closet contains the stable utensils. The straw in the stalls looks particularly fresh and clean. At the head of each stall is an oblong ventilator, built in the wall. Inere are in the stable a pair of carriage horses—Charley, a bay, and Billy, a brown; a pair of bays and two saddie horses; Frince, a bay Arablan, and the bay horse Harley. In the coachhouse, which contains the usual harness closets, &c., are a barouche, a top wagon, a coupe and a Park wagon. This stable, without any pretensions to superior excelence, contains every necessary to the comfort of the horses and the convenience of the coachman, and is well lighted, ventilated and drained.

COMMODORS VANDERSILE'S STABLE.

The stable of Commodore Vanderbuit, the railroad and steamoust king, includes Nos. 21 and 23 Fourth street. It has a brown stone front, is two stories but and communicates with the residence of the

wooden lattice work at the top, and sliding doors. In the yard are a barouche, coupe, coach and doctor's rig. On the right is the coachhouse, containing harness closets, while racks, Ac., and five light wagons. Under the coachhouse is a cellar stable, the domicile of the celeorated blood bay mare Mountain Gal, 154 hands ligh, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, 154 hands ligh, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, 154 hands ligh, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, 154 hands light, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, 154 hands light, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, 154 hands light, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, 154 hands light, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, 154 hands light, long tail, black foet, and the image of Mountain Gal, which is lighted and vontilated through a skill and the stable of the stable with the stable with the stable with the first warmer of the stable with the stable adjoins his house on the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. The stable sile adjoins his house on the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. The stable adjoins his house on the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. The stable adjoins his house on the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. The stable adjoins his house on the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. The stable adjoins his house on the southeast corner of Fortieth street and Fifth avenue. The stable adjoins his house on the southeast with the stable si large and lotty, and contains stable as stone channel which he seems to the stable and stable to the stable and hay from the under the stable with the stable with the stable stable stable stable stable stable stable includes Nos, 414 and 416 West Twenty-seventh street, and is between the stable stands is enclosed by a high boan

street. It is a brick building, well lighted and ven-timated. In the stable are the bay spotting horse littly, two carriage horses and a bay coit. The stalls are about 5x10, well constructed and surmounted by from instructions. On the right of the stalls is a trough for water. There are shows for oats and hay, in the concludes are two conches and a hight wagon. The horses are fed three times a day, and are allowed four quarts of oats. There is also a lower or cellur stable, in which is a low sized white broad mare.

are allowed four the property of the property

warmed by a stove. In the closels are sevent double set of silver mounted harness. The woodwork is of secong pine. In the coachnouse are a superbehavior, a hight road wagon a model of elegance, a Brett cerringe and a coach. Folding doors open on the stable in which are six stalls occapied by a sorrel road team, a black coach horse and two sorrel coach horses. On the right of the sails are out boxes, on the left mangers. In the last stall on the left is a sorrel coach horse. The stalls are admirably drained and ventilated, and the straw looked fresh and was nicely branded along the edge. At the rear of the stable is a stone floored covered yard, with a zinc lined tant on the left; at the end of the yard is a box stall occupied by a bay saddle horse. The accommodations up stairs for the coachnian and family consist of two rooms. The loft contains the granary and two sleighs.

FRANK WORK'S STABLE.

Mr. Frank Work has an schnitchly constructed brick stable at No. 113 West Eighteenia street. Here are the eelebrated dark brown mare Lady Bolton, about sixteen hands fligh, mate to kate Kerner, a 230 sorrel mare, and Mr. Work's two bay carriage horses. Here also is a gray pony that went through the rebellion and saw much hard service in the Union cause. The carriage house is about 25x50. The harness closet, rack, show cases and other appurenances, whether for use or ornament, are elegant and ample. The waits of the coachnouse are alorned with French racing plates. The stable, which is about 21x40, contains four open and two loox stalls, in each of which are low barred racks and from out boxes, Rolling wooden bars prevent the boxes from inquiring himself by crubing. Above are four rooms for the coachnouse are alorned with French racing plates. The stable, which is about by crubing, above the stable, which is in the cellar. The stable contains six stalls in each of which are low barred racks and from out boxes, the well known Wall street bankers, has a fine stable. The coachnouse is above the stable, which is in the cella

door of each stall is a sewer. The system of dramax is admirable. The coachhouse is provided with every convenience.

Mr. Edward Jones, Printer to the Corporation, of No. 201 West Thirty-eight street, and one of the best judges and most ardent lovers of horses in this city, has a fine stable at No. 151 West Thirty-eighth street, it is built of brick, and the accommodations are of a superior order. It contains six stalls and four box stalls. Lady Allen, who can trot in 2:3d, is here; so are the brown mare Lydia Thompson, the White Fawn mare, Jersey (a sorrei colt), the mare Ellea Tree, the sorrei horse Clairinount and the bay cell Ruby. On the right hand side of the couch house are the harness closets, over which are queer little bunks for the grooms to sleep in. There are shoots for grain at the left upper end of the stable, and a large ioft overhead, into which carriages may be lifted from below by means of a dumb waiter through a large square aperture in the centre. The mangers are of wood and the oat boxes of fron. The two box stalls at the rear of the stable, across a small yard, are very spacious. The coachhouse is warmed by a stove, and its walls ornamented with racing plates, one of which represents the famous trotters Nabockilish and Medoc, and a cast of the head and neck of the stallion Confidence, who died last summer, and was the property of Mr. Jones.

Mr. Michael Cashman has a large and commodious brick stable at No. 12 East Thirty-first street, between Madison and Fifth avenues. The entrance is through a covered way strewn with tan bark. At the left of this are five open and two box stalls, which are well drained, ventilated and lighted. In the stalls are five horses, and a cott which cost stable, and is provided with harness closes and other requirements. Up stalls are four ruoms, a harness closet and a loft for hay and grain. There is also a patent elevator.

suiky, light buggy, curtained barouche and two seighs, and is provided with harness closeds and other requirements. Up stairs are four rooms, a harness closet and a loft for hay and grain. There is also a patent elevator.

JEROME B. PELLOWS' STABLE.

Mr. Jerome B. Fellows, of No. 30 West Thirty-fifth street, a gentleman well known as an enthusiastic admirer and capital judge of horsedesh and a practical and theoretical horsedman, has an admirably arranged stable at No. 144 West Thirty-first street. The building is substantially constructed of brick and the accommodations are of a very superior character. Passing torough the entrance and crossing pawed courtyard the visuor enters the carriage house, fifty by forty-five, which opens into the stable A stove diffuses a well regulated warmth through the interior, and the cleaniness and order at remarkable. On the right is a harness closet, I which the harness looked creditably bright as shining. In the carriage house are a handsom four-in-hand drag, a coupe and a Park phaeto. The stable is a marvel of good drainage and venish tion. At the left of the head of each stall is an iro water box, into which water is allowed to run nighand day, and the horses are permitted to drink much as they please. An overflow is prevent by an aperture in the side of the box, while regulates the escape of the water. On tright of the hay manger is the out box. The strain the stalls looked fresh and dainty and was near braided along the outer edge. At the top of the pittion, between the stalls, is latticework, three is light on which are hung the biancets and nor ciothing not in use. At the head of each stall is ventilator, beadies which there are three large sights in the roof. Here is the famous four-in-ha team for which Mr. Fellows has refused \$20,000, a another bay horse, the remainder of his stud beton the horse water box and the remainder of his stud beton the roof.

lights in the roof. Here is the famous four-in-hand team for which Mr. Fellows has refused \$20,000, and another bay horse, the remainder of his stud being on his farm on-long Island. The conts of the horses we saw glistened with careful grooming. In the coachhouse are several cages of canary birds. Up stairs are the my loft and oat birs, besides accommodations for the coachman and uis family. There are four coored grooms constantly employed on the premises. In the loft, &c., there is room for ten tons of my and loop bushels of grain, and for carriage, which can be lifted up by a patent cievator.

PRANCIS SKIDDY'S STABLE.

The stable of Mr. Francis Skiddy, at 136 West Thirty-first street, is a handsome brick building, two stories high. The carriage house, which opens on the stable, contains harness closet, whip racks, &c. is the stable are six stails, four foet eight inches wide and ten feet deep, and at the head of the stalls is a shoot through which my is sent into the manger from the hay loft. The mangers and feed boxes are lined with zine. The stalls are constructed of spruce and are substantial. One large ventilator in the centre of the roof admits the requisite light and air. The hames is kept in exquisite order. There were in the stable four bays, a black and a chestnut, all carriage horses. The granary up stairs will hold sixty to sixty-five bales of hay and twenty of straw. There are four rooms for the coaciman and his family.

M. Alkohauson's stable, No. 138 West Thirty-first street, we found three stylish carriage horses, an iron grey, a bay, and a black. The mangers and cat boxes are sine lined, with iron rollers, breast lings to the horse, which prevents his injuring himself against the edge of the manger, the rollera turn as the horse rubs himself against them. The building is of brick, the carriage house forty-five feet long, and the stable twenty-five to intry-five; the depth of the onliding is about 100 feet. The carriage house contains a charence, a compe, and a barouche.

B. H. Wilmerling, of

The stable of H. H. Wilmerding, of the firm of Wilmerding & Mount, is a substantial one story and basedient building. It contains five single stable and a box stait, and is lighted by a skylight which roofs in a small paved court in the rear. There is also a ventilator. The feed bins up stairs hold from 300 to 400 bushels of outs. The carriageloase is a fine, large room, containing harness closets and space for carriages. In the closets were sets of elegant harness, the heavy mountings of which, manufactured by Tiliany & Co., were engraved with Mr. Wilmerding's monogram. A pair of bay carriage horses, occupied two of the stails. There are five carriages.

occupied two of the stalls. There are five carriages.

Mr. William Turnbuil's stable, No. 1si West Thirty-third street, at present occupied by Mr. Rafus Hatch, banker, No.17 Broad street, isof brick and well constructed; it has six stalls and a box stall, lattice-work partitions, iron barred racks for hay at the right of each stall, and on the left an iron oat box for the food. There are no mangers. Opposite the stalls are three shoots through which the oats, bran and corn meal are passed into a bin from the floor above. The stable is light and well ventilased and the drainage good. In it are the famous bay horse Lu Petty, who can do his mile in 250; General, a black saddle horse; the well known brown mare Nelly and the sorred horse Kimball, besides a pair of bay carriage horses—Tom and Jerry. The carriage house contains two buggies, one road wagos, a coupe, a landau and a coach, besides we sleight and a half too wagon. On the left are the harness boxes. Ventilation and light are afforded by the windows at the upper end of the stable and there is also a skylight.

THE HON. JAMES GUTHRIE'S WILL.—Much interest has been inalitested within a day or two as to the manner in which the estate of Mr. Guthrie has been disposed of in his will. We find that it is very simple, and concise in its character. After making a very handsome provision for each one of fourteen grand-children, to be held is trust by their parents until they shall have reached twenty-four years of age, he divides the inflance of his property, siter payment of his debta, between his taree daughters. The estate is valued at about \$1,000,000, not including a large amount of property that was given to his different and grandchildren during his lifetime. The executors of his estate are his three some-in-law, John Caperton, Dr. William it. Culdwell and Professor J. Lawrence Smith.—Louize its Jourant.